

Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1792.

[Whole No. 293.]

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF

THE CITIZENS OF THE DELAWARE STATE;

Pursuant to an Order of the Convention of the 31st Dec. 1791.

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

2. UPON the reversal of a judgment or decree of the supreme court, or of the common pleas, or decree of the chancellor, this court shall respectively render such judgment, or pass such decree, as the supreme court of the common pleas, or the chancellor ought to have rendered or passed, except where the reversal is in favor of the plaintiff or petitioner in the original suit, and the damages to be assessed, or the matters to be decreed, are uncertain: in any of which cases the cause shall be remanded, in order to a final decision.

3. The judges of this court may issue all process proper for bringing records fully before them, and for carrying their determinations into execution.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judges of the supreme court and the common pleas, and the chancellor, shall by virtue of their offices be conservators of the peace throughout the State; and the treasurer, attorney-general, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs, and coroners shall by virtue of their offices, be conservators thereof, within the counties respectively in which they reside.

2. Provision respecting the militia shall be made by law, conformably to the constitution of the United States.

3. The representative, and when there shall be more than one, the representatives of the people of this State in Congress, shall be voted for at the same places where representatives in the State legislature are voted for, and in the same manner.

4. The State treasurer shall be appointed annually by the House of Representative with the concurrence of the Senate. No person, who hath served in the office of State treasurer, shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the legislature, until he shall have made a final settlement of his accounts as treasurer.

5. Two persons for the office of sheriff, and two for the office of coroner, shall be chosen by the citizens residing in each county, and having right to vote for representatives at the time and places of election of representatives, one of whom for each office respectively, shall be appointed by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if so long they shall behave themselves well, and until successors be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed sheriff in any term of six years. The Governor shall fill vacancies in these offices by new appointments to continue unto the next general election, and until successors shall be chosen and duly qualified. Every sheriff shall keep a regular statement and account of all monies received by him as sheriff, and of the application thereof, and of all fees becoming due to him; and within three months after the expiration of his office, shall deposit the book containing the same, or a true duplicate thereof, among the records of the prothonotary's office, there to remain for inspection, under such penalties for default as shall be prescribed by the legislature; and in like manner shall return a statement and account of all monies received and applied, and fees becoming due, upon sales made by him after the expiration of his office, within three months after every such sale. The legislature, two thirds of each branch concurring, may when it shall be judged expedient, vest the appointment of sheriffs in the Governor, but no person shall be twice appointed sheriff in any term of six years.

6. The attorney-general, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, clerks of the orphans courts, and of the peace, shall respectively be commissioned for five years if so long they shall behave themselves well; but may be removed by the Governor within that time on conviction of misbehavior in office, or on the address of both houses of the legislature. Prothonotaries, clerks of the supreme court, of the orphans courts, registers, recorders, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the town or place in each county, in which the supreme court and the court of common pleas are usually held.

7. All inferior officers in the treasury department, attorneys at law, election officers, officers relating to taxes, to the poor, and to highways, constables, and hundred officers, shall be appointed in such manner as is or may be directed by law.

8. All salaries and fees annexed to offices shall be moderate; and no officer shall receive any fees whatever, without giving to the person who pays, a receipt for them, if required, therein specifying every particular and the charge for it.

9. No costs shall be paid by a person accused, on a bill being returned *Ignoramus*; nor on acquittal by a jury, unless a majority of the judges present at the trial certify, that there was probable cause for the prosecution.

10. The rights, privileges, immunities, and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies, shall remain as if the constitution of this State had not been altered. No clergyman or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of holding any civil office in this State, or of being a member of either branch of the legislature, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral or clerical functions.

11. All the laws of this State, existing at the time of making this constitution and not inconsistent with it, shall remain in force, unless they shall be altered by future laws: And all actions and prosecutions now pending, shall proceed as if this constitution had not been made.

12. This constitution shall be prefixed to every edition of the laws made by direction of the legislature.

13. The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law, for ascertaining what statutes, and parts of statutes, shall continue to be in force within this State; for reducing them, and all acts of the general assembly, into such order, and publishing them in such manner, that thereby the knowledge of them may be generally diffused; for choosing inspectors and judges of elections, and regulating the same in such manner as shall most effectually guard the rights of the citizens entitled to vote; for better securing personal liberty, and easily and speedily redressing all wrongful restraints thereof; for more certainly obtaining returns of impartial juries; for dividing lands and tenements in sales by sheriffs, where they will bear a division, into as many parcels as may be, without spoiling the whole; and for advertising and making the sales in such manner, and at such times, and places, as may render them most beneficial to all persons concerned; and for establishing schools, and promoting arts and sciences in one or more seminaries of learning.

ARTICLE IX.

Members of the general assembly, and all officers executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the constitution of this State, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE X.

The general assembly, whenever two thirds of each house shall deem it necessary, may with the approbation of the Governor, propose amendments to this constitution, and duly publish them in print for the consideration of the people, at least three and not more than six months before the next general election of representatives; and if three fourths of each branch of the legislature shall after such an election, and before another, ratify the said amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this constitution. No convention shall be called but by the authority of the people; and an unexceptionable mode of making their sense known will be for them at a general election of representatives, to vote also by ballot for or against a convention, as they shall severally choose to do; and if thereupon it shall appear, that a majority of all the citizens in the State voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly, shall accordingly at their next sessions, call a convention to consist of at least as many members as there are in both houses of the legislature, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and at the same time that representatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, on due notice to them given for one month, and to meet within three months after the said election.

A TRUE COPY.

JAMES BOOTH, Secretary of the Convention.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I AM a plain farmer; and as the winter evenings are long, I love to get the city papers and to con over the affairs of the nation. My own affairs go very well; wheat has sold very well since the new government began, the crops have been good, and I find since the debt has made such a fuss I get the ready cash better than ever, for cash is grown plenty. Thus I am quite at leisure to mind what does not more concern me than another man. I have a family, however, and I look forward to futurity as I ought. No body will wonder then that I am a deep politician. I have read the city papers till the cold sweat ran down my face—I never sweated more at the plow. I read about the danger that our republican principles are exposed to, and how monied men are growing up to the size of Goliath, and how Congress is all wrong, and how we are too rich now to be virtuous and free, that other day we were too poor to pay for a government, and then the charge of it would take our bread away, and our children would cry for a crust. I love my family as well as a bird loves her nest, and my children as well as she loves her young. I had rather secure to them a good education and a free government, than to learn them to dance and leave behind me a great estate. I have been led into an hundred scrapes by thinking too well of my own opinion, and so says I, I will see how the wind is with my neighbors, for we live mighty well together. A dozen of us got together on new year's evening, and then we talked all these matters over.

If we had drank small-beer, it would be a short story to tell you all that passed, but as small beer would not go down, we were all very talkative—we did not drink to excess however. Instead of telling you all that was said, it will be sufficient to tell you what was finally agreed to.

The funding system was at first condemned as very improper, and anti-republican—but after mature enquiry it was allowed that it was a very good thing. What does that promise, said we, more than to pay our just debts—Debts contracted to make the lands we live on our own, and to remove a stranger and intruder from them. Tho we pay at 20s. in the pound, as some complain, we had the value at that time when the debt was contracted, and now we have the benefit more than twenty fold, having beaten our enemies, and being set down to enjoy peace and security under a free government. If then we owe the debt, what harm to promise to pay it. The funding system acknowledges the debt, and engages to pay the interest quarterly. Something was to be done with the debt—Congress must either pay the principal of the debt at once, or pay the interest yearly by annual grants, or fund it as they have done, or take the sponge and rub it out. When we blame Congress for the way they have pursued, it is but fair to see what other ways lay open for them. We should not have thanked Congress to call for a direct tax to pay off the debt at once. We had not the money. Such a great demand would have crushed us, and it is out of the question.—Had Congress forborne to fund the debt, it would have been a better speculating scheme than it is now. The more uncertain from year to year, the better for the

speculators. They would have speculated on the chance that the interest would not be voted for at the year's end. Who would have been the gainers by this uncertainty. Not the farmers. The money would have been drawn to the seaports, where this scheme of yearly grants for the interest would have opened the most profitable market for money. Therefore few would have engaged in the improvements or purchase of lands. And the debt itself, tho always employing money, would not have taken the place of money as it has done of late. Another very bad consequence has been told us, that foreigners would have got the certificates for a trifle. It is true they have bought them since the debt was funded, but we have got into the country 24s. or 25s. for every 20s. We receive more than we give, and it is not easy to see how the country can be made poor by making good bargains. Why then should we not fund the debt at once. We mean to pay it—where was the harm of saying so. The last method of disposing of the debt was to blot it out.—Some people think that would be throwing off a weight they are tired of carrying on their backs. Now, I teach my children the ten commandments. I endeavor to bring them up to be honest men—and I should be miserable if I foresaw that they would be brought to shame for their misdeeds.—I should truly be afraid of their turning out rogues in spite of my care, if Congress had agreed to sponge out the debt. Government, by shewing what advantage is to be got by dishonesty, would do a great deal towards spoiling all the youth in the land. Therefore, if the devil tempted Congress to jockey the public creditors, I am glad for my children's sake they did not yield to him.

Some have found fault because the whole debt cannot be redeemed at pleasure. Where is the harm of that, pray? We have taken a stout slice from the creditors on that account; and have we parted with any very valuable rights? Have we not reserved the right to redeem as much of the debt as we have money to pay off. And what a rout is kept up in the newspapers, because we have parted with the right to do what we cannot do. And yet we have been well paid for parting with the right by the funding system, i. e. by the 3 per cents and deferred debt.

This is alledged to be dangerous to a republican people. There may be a snake in the grass, but I cannot see how a people expose themselves by acting according to good conscience. We owe the debt, and we ought to pay it as soon as we can. I cannot for my life see what there is anti-republican in pursuing the plain old path of common honesty.

As to the fiddle-faddle story of the great nabobs becoming lords, I feel quite at my ease. They must leave off getting children—otherwise half a dozen or half a score young fellows in each family, will be found to have a greater inheritance in folly and luxury than in 6 per cents. And what care we, the lords of the soil, for the six per cent gentry. Their wealth gives them no power over us—and as to their number and influence, they will affect the price of pheasants and venison more than the votes of the yeomanry. The country is in the hands of the landed interest—which outweighs as much as it outnumber the monied interest. The latter has ever been as a drop in the bucket:—and though it has increased of late very unexpectedly, the landed interest has not increased less—and it is going on with a speed and to an extent that mocks the silly apprehensions of the monied interest eating it up. Look round and see how the frontier circle widens—see how the interior part improves—see how arts and manufactures multiply—A man who stands on a wharf, sees none of this wonderful growth of the landed interest—he sees the growth of trade, which indeed flows from the growth of the country produce—he sees the merchants and rich people scattering handfuls of money for luxuries, and he is ready to cry out that the newspapers are in the right to sound the alarm for liberty; and so he snatches his pen and ink to tell us how we are made beggars by growing rich, and all slaves by honest and equal laws. But the landed interest governs every country—and as in this men live on their own farms, and are not tenants, nothing is more certain than that the people may govern if they will. Liberty is not exposed to any new danger by the new monied interest, as the public creditors are termed by the angry newspaper writers. On the con-

rary, it is plain that these men will lose more than other citizens by the destruction of the common liberty—for their property is made to depend wholly on the laws—their policy is to keep all quiet, not to change the government, as many insinuate. It would be a queer blunder for a man of six per cent. to join in a plot against a free government, which pays him his income. Liberty, therefore, has gained new friends rather than foes by the funding system—whose livings are made to depend on their support of the present free and equal system of laws.

On the whole, no country ever gained more credit, wealth and power, in three year's time, than this has done since the new government began. If the newspapers are full of charges against the government which has chiefly produced this wonderful change—at the very moment when the change is fresh in our minds, and if they are capable of fanning the people against it in the prosperous outset—What will happen when mistakes or disasters, incident to all governments, shall have destroyed its popularity?—It will be torn limb from limb, unless the body of the people, who form its solid support, shall be willing to protect it against its arful and implacable enemies.—Of all its friends, the farmers should be the firmest; for Congress lays no land-taxes, and yet things go on very well—too well, say the newspapers.—And whether it encourages manufacturers to eat the provisions at home, or navigation to seek a market abroad, we are sure of the benefit. Oppression will make a wise man mad. If only talking about oppression when there is none, will make a man mad, I will say he is not a wise man. A FARMER.



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1792.

In committee of the whole, on the Fishery Bill.

THE first section being read as follows:—
“Be it enacted, &c. That the bounty, now allowed upon the exportation of dried fish of the fisheries of the United States, shall cease on all dried fish exported after the tenth day of June next; and in lieu thereof, and for the more immediate encouragement of the said fisheries, there shall be afterwards paid, on the last day of December, annually, to the owner of every vessel, or his agent, by the collector of the district where such vessel may belong, that shall be qualified agreeably to law, for carrying on the Bank and other Cod Fisheries, and that shall actually have been employed therein at sea, for the term of four months at least, of the fishing season next preceding (which season is accounted to be from the last day of February, to the last day of November in every year) for each and every ton of such vessel's burthen, according to her admeasurement, as licensed or enrolled—if of twenty tons and not exceeding thirty tons, one and a half dollars, and if above thirty tons, two and a half dollars, of which bounty three eighth parts shall accrue and belong to the owner of such fishing vessel, and the other five eighths thereof shall be divided by him, his agent or lawful representative, to and among the several fishermen who shall have been employed in such vessel, during the season aforesaid, or a part thereof, as the case may be, in such proportions as the fish they shall respectively have taken may bear to the whole quantity of fish taken on board such vessel during such season. *Provided*, that the bounty, to be allowed and paid on any vessel for one season, shall not exceed 170 dollars.”

Mr. Giles expressed some doubt respecting the principle of the bill; and for the purpose of collecting the sense of the committee on the subject, he thought the most effectual means would be a motion to amend the bill, by striking out the whole section.

He accordingly made the motion—observing at the same time, that he could not positively assert, whether the reasons which determined him against the principle of the bill, were well founded or not; that, in matters where a local preference is given, it is necessary to accommodate; and he would be happy if his objections could be removed.

The present section of the bill (he continued) appears to contain a direct bounty on occupations: and if that be its object, it is the first attempt as yet made by this government to exercise such authority;—and its constitutionality struck him in a doubtful point of view; for in no part of the constitution could he, in express terms, find a power given to Congress to grant bounties on occupations:—the power is neither

directly granted, nor (by any reasonable construction that he could give) annexed to any other power specified in the constitution. It might perhaps be brought in under a mode of construction already adopted by the house, viz. that of “ways and ends;” by which any power whatever might be equally implied:—but he wished ever to see some connexion between a specified power, and the means adopted for carrying it into execution.

There is a great difference between giving encouragement, and granting a direct bounty.—Congress have a right to regulate commerce;—and any advantage thereby resulting to a particular occupation connected with commerce, comes within that authority: but when a bounty is proposed to a particular employment or occupation, this is stepping beyond the circle of commerce; and such a measure will affect the whole manufacturing and agricultural system. In all cases, the revenue, to be employed in this bounty, is drawn from all the sources of revenue in the United States, and confined to a particular object. He was averse to bounties in almost every shape, as derogations from the common right; and he thought there would be no great difficulty in proving that a government is both unjust and oppressive in establishing exclusive rights, monopolies, &c. without some very substantial merit in the persons to whom they are granted; altho’ even in that case the propriety of such grants is still questionable.

Under a just and equal government, every individual is entitled to protection in the enjoyment of the whole product of his labor, except such portion of it as is necessary to enable government to protect the rest; this is given only in consideration of the protection offered. In every bounty, exclusive right, or monopoly, government violates the stipulation on her part: for, by such a regulation, the product of one man's labor is transferred to the use and enjoyment of another. The exercise of such a right on the part of government can be justified upon no other principle, than that the whole product of the labor of every individual is the real property of government, and may be distributed among the several parts of the community by governmental discretion; such a supposition would directly involve the idea, that every individual in the community is merely a slave and bondman to government, who, although he may labor, is not to expect protection in the product of his labor. An authority given to any government to exercise such a principle, would lead to a complete system of tyranny.

He entertained fewer doubts, respecting the principle, as it regards political economy. All occupations that stand in need of bounties, instead of increasing the real wealth of a country, rather tend to lessen it; the real wealth of every country consisting in the active product of useful labor employed in it:—it is therefore bad policy to encourage any occupation, that would diminish instead of increasing the aggregate wealth of the community:—and if an occupation is really productive, and augments the general wealth, bounties are unnecessary for its support; for when it reimburses the capital employed, and yields a profit besides, it may be said to support itself:—when it fails in these points, any forced advantage, that is given to it by the government, only tends to decrease the wealth of the country.

The subject however might (he observed) be considered in a more favorable point of view—and that is, whether the provision be essential to the defence of the United States, and whether the bounties proposed in the bill were more than equivalent to the portion of defence that would be procured by them.—The bill does not (in his opinion) contain that kind of encouragement, which is essential to the national defence. Any man, who takes a view of this country, must be convinced, that its real support rises from the land, and not from the sea; and the opposite mistake must have arisen merely from a servile imitation of the conduct of Great-Britain: the inhabitants of this country heretofore thought favorably of her government, and the revolution has not yet altered their former ideas respecting it.

But the circumstances of the two countries will, on examination, be found widely different: Britain, surrounded by the sea on every side, finds a navy necessary to support her commerce; whilst America, possessed of an immense territory, and having yet ample room to cultivate that territory, has no occasion to contend by sea with any European power:—her strength and her resources are all to be found within the United States; and if she but attends to her internal resources, the object of national defence will be much better answered.

He next proceeded to consider whether that portion of the national defence which might be derived from the fisheries, would not be purchased at too high a price. Although the apparent intention of the bill is only to convert the present existing drawbacks into a bounty—yet the drawbacks being allowed only to the actual ex-

portation of the fish, and the bounty being granted on the tonnage of the fishing vessels, there can be no comparative value between the drawback and the bounty; they have no necessary relation to each other; and the latter may exceed the former, or the former exceed the latter.—He had made a calculation, and upon the most favorable principles, grounded on the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State.

Here he produced a calculation, tending to shew that the proposed bounty on the tonnage of the fishing vessels, would considerably exceed the amount of the present draw-backs:—from a comparison between the bounty, and the number of sailors employed in the fisheries, he shewed what an expense each man would be to the United States—and, after other remarks, observed, that even Great-Britain, whose whole national support and defence depends on her navy, had found, that the men employed in the fisheries, though so necessary for that defence, cost her too much:—that America, whose consequence, as a nation, does not depend on a navy, ought to take a lesson from the experience of Britain:—that he did not wish to enter into a competition with Britain and France, in supplying the different markets with fish; that, as those nations are able to hold out greater encouragement to their fishermen, than we can to ours, we would, by such a competition, only exhaust the treasury of the United States to no purpose: and upon this principle alone, he thought there was some reason to doubt the policy of the measure proposed in the section under consideration, which therefore he hoped the committee would agree to strike out, unless his objections could be obviated.

Mr. Murray observed, that in order to demonstrate the propriety of the measure, it would be incumbent on the friends of the bill, first, to prove that the fishery trade is in a state of decay, that the stock employed in it does not yield the ordinary profits, so as to justify the merchants in embarking their capital in this branch of trade,—that there is a system of defence in contemplation, which the circumstances of the country call for, and which this trade is calculated to furnish,—that other branches of trade, which do not stand in need of encouragement, are not equally capable of furnishing seamen for the purpose,—that this particular object so peculiarly claims the attention and encouragement of the United States, as to leave far behind every consideration of the manufacturing interest, the agricultural, &c.—all this he thought necessary for gentlemen to prove, and to shew some very strong necessity for encouraging one particular class of men, in preference to all others.

Mr. Goodhue.—It happens, that the fisheries of the United States are almost entirely confined to the state of Massachusetts; and they furnish a considerable, a principal portion of our export trade. As we are a part of the United States, the United States in general are interested in the prosperity of that branch of business, so far at least as it contributes to the national defence:—it furnishes a copious nursery of hardy seamen, and offers a never-failing source of protection to the commerce of the United States. If we engage in a war with any European power, those seamen will be excluded from their ordinary employment, and must have recourse to privateering. During the late war with Britain, we annoyed the enemy more in that line, than all others; and had it not been for privateering, it would often have been impossible to keep together our armies, who frequently in the hour of need, were supplied by the privateers with ammunition and cloathing, of which they were wholly destitute. All that we wish to obtain by this bill, is that we may not be burdened with duties. An opinion has been entertained, that no drawbacks ought to be allowed on the re-exportation of articles imported from foreign countries: but if this opinion were to obtain in practice, and no drawbacks were to be admitted, we must confine our importation to articles for our own consumption.

The drawback, allowed by the existing law, on the exportation of salt fish, was calculated to be only equal to the duty beforehand paid on the quantity of salt used in curing the fish: but the fishermen complain, that, as the act now stands, they are wholly excluded from any participation in the benefit, which centers entirely in the coffers of the merchants:—the object of the present bill, is only to repay the same money into the hands of those persons who are immediately concerned in catching the fish; and there can no reasonable objection be made to such a transfer of the drawback, as government will not lose a single dollar by the change. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) talks of the unconstitutionality of granting bounties: but no bounty is required:—we only ask, in another mode, the usual drawback for the salt, used on the fish:—if we can make it appear that the bill does not contemplate any greater sums to be drawn from the treasury, than are already allowed, it is to be hoped that no further opposition will be made

to the measure:—and that this is really the case, can be proved by documents from the treasury office:—

Here he read a statement, and calculation to prove his assertion; and to shew, that the United States will probably pay one thousand dollars per annum less in the proposed bounties on the tonnage of the fishing vessels, than they would in the drawbacks on the exportation of the fish.

The fishermen, he continued, are now under no controul: and in consequence of this want of a proper restraint, they often take whims into their heads, and quit the vessels during the fishing season. To prevent the inconveniences of this practice, the bill contemplates their exclusion from the bounty, unless they enter into such contracts and regulations, as may be found necessary for the proper and successful conducting of the business, which, from our advantageous situation would be entirely in our hands, if we did not meet with such opposition and discouragement from foreign nations, whose bounties to their own fishermen, together with the duties laid upon our fish, would, to persons less advantageously situated than us, amount almost to a total prohibition.

In the report from the Secretary of State, a drawback is contemplated of the duties on all foreign articles, used by the seamen employed in the fishing trade, such as coffee, rum, &c. &c.—but we ask it, on the salt alone; nor is it asked as a bounty, but merely as a transfer from the hand of the merchant to that of the fisherman.

Mr. White had no objection to give the trade a proper degree of encouragement; but he did not relish the idea of granting bounties:—if any gentleman would prepare an amendment, so as to make them drawbacks in fact as well as in words, he would consent to the measure.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The bill (from the senate) relative to the election of a President and Vice-President, &c. was read a third time, and passed, with the amendments.

A bill (received yesterday from the Senate) for regulating processes in the courts of the United States, and providing compensations for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses, was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to a select committee, to examine & report.—The committee appointed are Messrs. Boudinot, Smith (N. H.) Smith (S. C.) White and Benson.

Mr. W. Smith called for a second reading of a memorial, some time since presented, from sundry inhabitants of the State of South Carolina, who were engaged in commerce, previous to the late revolution, praying relief from the inconveniences, under which they labor, in consequence of having been obliged to receive payments in depreciated paper currency, and to pay their British creditors in specie. The memorial was referred (*sine die*) to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. W. Smith in the Chair) on the representation bill.

The question being taken on a motion to substitute the first day of October 1792, instead of the 4th of March 1793, as the period for an increase in the representation—it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vining, to apportion the representatives as follows:—New-Hampshire, 5 members; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 3; Rhode-Island, 2; Connecticut, 8; New-York, 11; New-Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 21; Kentucky, 2; North-Carolina, 12; Georgia, 2.

After a short time spent in discussing the proposition, the committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Grove laid on the table a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for building a light-house on Bald Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear River, in the state of North-Carolina.

Mr. Macon laid on the table a resolution, that the Comptroller of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement of the balances remaining unpaid, which may have been due by individuals to the United States, previous to the 4th day of March 1789; and to inform the House whether any and what steps have been taken to recover the same; and also to furnish a statement of sundry sums of public money entrusted to individuals previous to the said 4th of March, 1789, and not yet accounted for.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the representation bill.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

After some debate on Mr. Vining's motion for allotting 5 representatives to the state of New-Hampshire, &c.

Mr. Benson (with the consent of Mr. Vining, who withdrew his motion for the purpose) pro-

posed an amendment, to make the first section read as follows:

“Be it enacted, &c. that from and after the 3d day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of “a number of members equal to the quotient of the whole number of persons in the states included in this union, divided by 30,000, which members shall therefore be” elected within the several states, according to the following apportionment, that is to say—within the state of New-Hampshire, &c.

This motion gave rise to further debate, in which the arguments heretofore used in the discussion of the former representation bill, were again brought forward. The constitution was frequently quoted;—those passages in that instrument relating to the apportionment of representation and direct taxation, were explained, commented on, and counter-explained; every different interpretation, that the ingenuity of man could possibly affix to the words, was given to them. The question however being taken on Mr. Benson's motion, put an end to the debate, and it passed in the negative—Yeas 24, Nays 33. The committee then rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

A memorial of P. L. Morell, on Indian affairs, was read, and laid on the table.

Sundry petitions were read and referred. In committee of the whole on the representation bill—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.

The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks in the first section annexed to the several states, viz. New-Hampshire 4 Representatives, Massachusetts 15, Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 7, New-York 11, New-Jersey 5, Pennsylvania 14, Delaware 1, Maryland 9, Virginia 21, Kentucky 2, North-Carolina 11, Georgia 2.

An amendment moved by Mr. Murray, stating the principle of the apportionment of the representation to the several states, was adopted.

It was then moved to strike out the second section, which provides for an enumeration previous to the expiration of 10 years, which was negatived.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. Venable presented the petition of Nathaniel Guest—which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. White's motion, laid on the table some days since, was called up and agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That it be a standing order of this House, that whenever any confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk—and so continue during reading such communications and all debates consequent thereon—Also, when any member shall have any communication to make which requires secrecy, the House shall be cleared in like manner, &c. Adjourned till Monday.

LONDON, December 7.

A contract for thirty thousand aristocratical regimentals is now executing in Greek-street; but it is not probable they will be stained with Democratic blood till the spring meeting on Champ de Mars!

A similar contract for fire arms is executing at Birmingham. The order is for 25,000 stand, and they are supposed to be for the use of the army of the French Princes.

That death should be an aristocrat seems rather extraordinary:—we rather take the grim tyrant to be a furious democrat who levels all distinctions, and pays very little respect even to the Grand Monarch!

A very curious comment is made in one of yesterday's papers, on enlisting men in this country to serve in the army of the French Princes.—The writer calls this an outrage, but at the same time confesses that making and selling 25,000 stand of arms in Birmingham, for those Princes, is no outrage at all.—Pray of what use would the men be without arms?

Philadelphia, February 18.

Died, at Annapolis, on the 10th inst. his Excellency GEORGE FLATER, Governor of Maryland, aged 56 years.

A resolution is now before the Senate of this Commonwealth, for instructing their Senators in Congress to use their influence that the debates of the Senate may be public.

Sixty real estates in the city of New-York are advertised for sale in one paper of last week.

Thus by bank magic we behold
The lands transmuted into gold;
That gold will soon get paper-wings—
The rest—when time reveals—he sings.

The accounts of French affairs, received by the last packet, are very contradictory.—The emigrants from France are at Coblenz. There, it is said, an army is forming, and that the number is rapidly increasing; that money and its consequent attendants abound there. Other accounts say that the emigrants are destitute even of the necessaries of life—that Coblenz is the general resort of every species of wretchedness and misery. The King's brothers have answered his letters, in which they avow their attachment to his person and character, but refuse to return.

The decree lately passed against the emigrants has been returned to the Assembly with this affixed to it—THE KING WILL EXAMINE—the formula of the Royal Negative. On which M. Cambon, a member of the assembly, made the following very pertinent remarks:

“The King,” said M. Cambon, “in affixing his negative, has exercised his right. Let us respect his motives without enquiring into them. Let us respect the proof which he has given to Europe, of the freedom which he possesses, in the midst of his people: and let us see nothing in the use he has made of the authority entrusted to him, but a new proof of his attachment to the Constitution.”

A torrent of applause followed this speech.

A spirited proclamation, respecting the emigrants, has been published by order of the King.

The northern and middle States are supposed to be alone favorable to manufactures. This opinion has seemed to be well founded; but it has been prov'd of late that manufactures actually exist in the southern States to a very respectable extent. The progress of the arts towards perfection cannot fail to produce a more than proportional increase to the southward—for as machines are more and more brought into use, it will be found that extensive manufactories will succeed best in the neighborhood of the great staples or raw materials. Coal and all other fuel abounds most at the southward; hemp is cheapest there—the carriage is expensive, the markets distant; cotton may be produced in abundance; provisions are cheap; excellent streams of water are frequent: Many other advantages are possessed by the southern States, and it cannot be considered as an overlanguage expectation to see capital manufactories flourish among them.

THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE powers of Congress and the States,
That deathless source of learn'd debates,
Furnish—so public clamor teaches,
An endless fund for pop'lar speeches;
Three years the pleasing peal has rung,
From many a bell with leathern tongue;
The sticklers for the States don't flinch,
And Congress cannot gain an inch:
Thus in a circle always moving,
Arguing, proving, and disproving,
We're whirling round from year to year,
And always found just as we were—
Was ever such a blessed scheme
That furnish'd an immortal theme—
For if we can't get rid of doubt,
Nor point the powers of Congress out;
Th' entire business of the nation
Is brought about by usurpation.

Married, last Wednesday evening, Mr. GEORGE HARRISON, to Miss SOPHIA FRANCIS, daughter of Tench Francis, Esq.

Died, CESAR LLOYD CUMMINGS, a free black man, door-keeper and messenger to the War-Office—which place he had filled with diligence and integrity, from the first institution of the board of war, under the late confederation, to the present time.

Say, will respect to station, color, shade,
At the great audit of accounts be paid?
All proud distinctions then will prove in vain,
And Virtue only shall the plaudit gain.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	24½	24½ pr. £.	101 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	14½	14½	72½ do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	15½	15½	75 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and oth. Certificates	22½	22½	110 do.
Indents	14½	14½	70 do.
half shares Bank Stock—100 per cent premium.			

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1792.

N O T I C E.

THE Officers of the Militia Battalions of the City, the Northern Liberties, and Southern District of Philadelphia, are requested to assemble at the State-House, properly uniformed, at half past 2 o'clock, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant. The Volunteer Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, will parade at said place at 11 o'clock, to take orders for the firings and exercise of the day. It is also particularly requested, that such Officers of the Army of the United States as may be in this City on that day, will join the Procession of their fellow Officers and Citizens as above, at half past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS PROCTER, Lieut.
of the City and Liberties.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the landed estate of GEORGE WANER, deceased, consisting of a valuable Plantation and tract of Timber Land, supposed to contain between four hundred and 450 acres, about 90 of which is plow-land and 15 of drained meadow. There is on the farm a dwelling-house and kitchen, a cooper's shop and a large barn; a well of water at the door, a good apple orchard. The house stands close on a good landing belonging to the said premises; the rest of the land is well timbered and lies within one mile of said landing, and an equal distance from a saw-mill and grist-mill and also of Quinton's Bridge, bounding on the Main, Allaway's Creek, in the county of Salem, five miles from Salem Court-House.

Any person that is disposed to view or purchase the said premises, may see the place and know the terms, by applying to the subscribers near the same.

MARK MILLER and } Executors.
ANDREW MILLER, }

Salem County, 2d mo. 13th, 1792.

N. B. There is likewise a lot of Meadow ground of about 25 acres, adjoining lands of Abbott Sayres, and others, the property of said deceased, to be sold in manner as above, by the said executors. [cp4w]

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, the title indisputable, in the county of Gloucester, supposed to contain five hundred and forty acres of Meadow Land and Cedar Swamp, situate on a branch of Little Egg-Harbour River, in the township of Galloway. There is on said premises a frame house and kitchen, a small hay house and stable. About sixty acres of the land cleared, and about one hundred and ninety of woodland, and a cedar swamp, chiefly well timbered, and about 300 acres of meadow (interpersed with fresh water flowing streams) sufficient to supply one hundred head of cattle.—The situation is allowed by judges, to be capital for raising stock.—Any person inclining to purchase said Plantation, may have possession from the 25th of March ensuing. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living at Quinton's Bridge, in the county of Salem; or a further description may be had, by applying to Richard Wood, senior, in Greenwich; or Joseph Sloan, Surveyor, near Hattonfield; or of James Scull, adjoining said lands.—The place above mentioned, is a pleasant healthy country, within two miles of three grist and saw-mills: And three houses appropriated to divine worship, are about the same distance. Terms of payment made easy, by

ANDREW MILLER.

Quinton's Bridge, Salem County,
2d mo. 13th, 1792.

[cp4w]

Extratt from the Proceedings of the venerable Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts.

"IN the last year's abstract it was mentioned, that Mr. James Frazer was gone attendant upon the Negroes to Sierra Leona, with an allowance of 50 guineas from the Society.

"That experiment had turned out very contrary to the expectations of those who were induced from the best motives to plan and encourage it. Mr. Frazer's health has been so much injured by the undertaking, that he was constrained to return home; and though many months have elapsed since, he has not yet found the blessing of a perfect restoration. While he was there he wrote two letters to the Society, of the respective dates of July 22 and September 15, 1787: In the former he expresses his concern, that there was no likelihood of a permanent settlement, from a variety of causes, some of them unavoidable, and others unfortunate. They had the misfortune to arrive just at the commencement of the rainy season, so that the blacks could neither build comfortable huts for their security, nor raise grain to supply provisions when their allowance from government should be exhausted. The unhealthiness too of the climate added greatly to their misfortunes. This proved fatal to Mr. Irwin, their conductor, the school-master, and 20 other white people, and 30 blacks; besides, that 140 died in the voyage: and of the 330 persons then remaining, there were no less than 150 on the sick list. This had so prejudiced the blacks, that many of them then proposed to work their passage to the West-Indies, after their provision should be expended, which would not last more than five or six weeks. In the second letter he said that the condition of things was very little altered; their number was diminished; the whites were still sickly, and the blacks, tho' healthier, were still far from being reconciled to the place, or attentive to the cultivation of their lots of land; that they had sown little or no seed, had built few comfortable houses for themselves, nor any house for Mr. Frazer, or for public worship, and that they were very little disposed to remain in the settlement. Soon after this, he came home in a very ill state of health."

Joseph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on Chestnut-Street Wharf, FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum, Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molasses, Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento, Hylon and Souchong Tea, of the first quality; Cloves, Cassia, and Bolton Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles and strained Oil, Salmon and pickled Mackerel, Bolton Beef and Burlington Pork, Russia and Bolton Canvas, A few bales excellent Hops, Myrtle Wax Candles, St. Martin's Salt, Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheds and quarter casks, And a few cases old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792.

[cp4w]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,

WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792.

(cp19a)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-Street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

tf

(—340—)

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-Street,

A COLLECTION OF Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, until five o'clock, p. m.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thefaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii et Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulae—Phavorini—Martini—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Ecclési. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Casar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iocates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sailust, Curtius, Flomus, Jullin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-Street, or of JOHN CAREY. (cp 1f.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,
at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, seventy-five cents per transfer.

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

October 15, 1791.

New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

S C H E M E.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1	1000		1000	
2	500		1000	
5	200		1000	
10	100		1000	
30	50		1500	
90	20		1800	
1675	4		6700	
1814	Prizes.			
3520	Blanks.		16000	

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will commence on the second Monday in April, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,

PETER KEENON,

ANTHONY W. WHITE,

Managers.

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunswick, January 20, 1792.

[cp 3m]

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and Georgetown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791.

(tf)

BALDWIN DADE.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Ellensborough, nearly opposite Reedy-Island, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age; took with him a new felt hat, homespun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair stockings, two homespun shirts, two pair shoes, and some summer cloaths. It is supposed he went on board some vessel, as he was seen going in a bateau towards some vessels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy-Island.—Whoever takes said apprentice, and returns him to his master again, shall receive Two Dollars reward, by BENJAMIN HOLME.

S A L E S

Of the real Estate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Township of Bensalem, in the County of Bucks, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Directions of his last Will and Testament.

ON Tuesday the 27th of March next will be exposed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premises—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, situate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handsome two-story brick house, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, stables, hay-house, and other convenient outhouses. A good orchard of the best kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a shad and herring fishery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a sufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the post-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and seven acres, the greatest part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good house, barn, stables, and other outhouses, with a young thriving orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a shad and herring fishery. It has long been a well accustomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the best prospects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other small Farm, containing about sixty-three acres, situate in the township of Southampton, in the county aforesaid; on which are erected two log-houses. There is a small orchard, and a great sufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, situate on the great post-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-house, and work-shop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the remaining Stock, Household-Furniture, Farming Utensils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of sale will be, one-third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with interest.

JOHN SWIFT,

JOHN M. NESBIT,

SAMUEL BENEZER,

Executors.

(cp1m27)

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of _____ in the state of _____ and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____ and county of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ years, previous to which he resided in _____

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ county of _____ state of _____ do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf _____ my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed

in the presence of

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to complete the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.